

The Somatosensory Evoked Potentials and Nerve Conduction Studies in Patients with Diabetic Polyneuropathy

Don-Soo Kim, M.D., Seung-Hwa Ryu, M.D., Yong-Duk Kim, M.D., Young-Chul Choi, M.D., Ph.D.

Department of Neurology, College of Medicine, Konyang University

Background : The nerve conduction study (NCS) is one of the most important diagnostic tools used to evaluate the function of large myelinated nerve fibers. However, the NCS in patients with diabetic polyneuropathy, who have sensory and motor abnormalities on neurological examination, are frequently found to be within normal limits. Somatosensory Evoked Potentials (SEP), F-waves, and NCS were performed to determine their usefulness in detecting electrophysiologic abnormalities in the early stages of patients with diabetic polyneuropathy. **Methods :** Posterior tibial SEP (PTSEP) studies were performed in thirty patients with clinically suspected diabetic polyneuropathy who had within normal values of NCS involving the upper and lower extremities. PTSEP, F-wave, and NCS were also performed in age and height matched eighteen normal participants. **Results :** The mean latencies of spinal evoked potentials (T12) and cortical evoked potentials (P1) were significantly prolonged in the diabetic patients compared to the control group ($p<0.05$). The mean central conduction times and F wave latencies had no significant differences between the patients and control groups ($p>0.05$). **Conclusions :** We found the SEP study to be a useful diagnostic test for detecting diabetic polyneuropathy.

J Korean Neurol Assoc 20(1):49~53, 2002

Key Words : Diabetes mellitus (DM), Diabetic polyneuropathy, Somatosensory evoked potentials (SEP)

(non-invasive) 가
^{1,3}
 (large myelinated nerve fibers)
 10 ~
 100%² 가
 가 가 가

Manuscript received May 3, 2001.

Accepted in final form November 5, 2001.

* Address for correspondence

Young-Chul Choi, M.D., Ph.D.

Department of Neurology,
Konyang University Hospital

685 Gasoowon-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon, 302-718, Korea

Tel : +82-42-600-6923 Fax : +82-42-545-0050

E-mail : choiyc@kyuh.co.kr

가 .⁴ E
 , , ,
 가 , , ,
 .
 .
 (antidromic method)
 0.2msec square wave
 pulse Filter 20~2000 Hz, sweep
 speed 1 msec/division, sensitivity 10 μ V/divi-
 sion Filter 2-
 10000 Hz, sweep speed 2 msec/division, sensi-
 tivity 2 mV/division
 (central conduc-
 tion time) .
 ,⁵⁻⁷
 .
 ,^{6,8}
 , (compound muscle action
 potential) , F- H-
 ,
 , F- H-

2.

Toennies Multiliner-E , parameter
 (1992)^{9,10}
 Grass
 American EEG society guideline (10~20 interna-
 tional montage) Eisen Odusote
¹¹ 5 kOhm 가
 0.1
 msec square wave
 3 가
 512~1024 2
 (,)
 (\pm)
 2) 가 (biphasic) 가, ,
 , 가 (polypha-
 sic)
 30 T12() ,
 18 P1()
 , ,
 , ,
 ,
 P1
 T12
 가

3.

SPSS/PC for windows 8.0
 1. Mann-Whitney test
 , F-
 , H- Student-t test
 26°C Toennies Multiliner-

Table 1. Comparison of mean latencies of spinal, cortical components and central conduction times in posterior tibial somatosensory evoked potentials in 30 patients with diabetes mellitus and those in 18 control subjects.

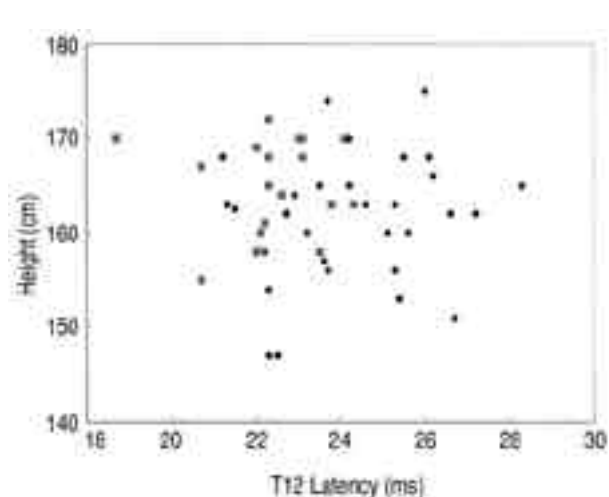
| | Diabetic patients(n=30) | Controls(n=18) | p-value |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Age (years) | 55.7±13.3 | 50.1±11.1 | NS |
| Height (cm) | 160.5±7.1 | 162.1±5.2 | NS |
| T12 peak latency (msec) | 24.3±1.9 | 22.4±1.4 | p<.05 |
| P1 peak latency (msec) | 40.7±2.6 | 39.2±2.4 | p<.05 |
| Central conduction time (msec) | 16.4±1.9 | 16.8±1.8 | NS |

NS: statistically non-significant by Mann-Whitney U test and Student T test

Table 2. H-reflexes and F-responses of diabetic patients and control groups

| Parameters | Cut-off value | Diabetic patients (n=30) | Controls (n=18) |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| F-response | | | |
| Peroneal nerve Fmin (msec) | 56 | 44.13±3.5 | 42.57±3.8 |
| Tibial nerve Fmin(msec) | 56 | 42.99±8.2 | 42.66±3.36 |
| H-reflex | | | |
| Latency (msec) | | 30.12±2.5 | 29.34±1.27 |
| Amplitude (mV) | | 2.38±2.61 | 4.32±4.12 |

Fmin: Fminimum



± 9.44 mV

가 (p < 0.05).

F H-
(p > 0.05)(Table 2).

가 ,
T12 P1

(p < 0.05).

(Table 1)(Figure 1).

Figure 1. T12 peak latencies and heights in diabetic patients and control groups. *square: Controls, diamond: diabetic patients

Cracco

. 1947 Dawson

Pearson

.^{11,12}

55.7 ± 13.3 ,
50.1 ± 11.1 가
(p > 0.05). 160.5 ± 7.1 cm,

162.1 ± 5.2 cm
가 (p > 0.05).

가 (p > 0.05).

가 (p > 0.05), 17.13 ± 8.52 mV 24.67

가 .

가 .¹³
Schwann
가

,¹⁴ 가

가 ,¹⁵

가¹⁶

가

가¹

가

가^{9,11,17}

가

가

가⁹

46

가

가 dyingback

가⁶

가^{5,7}

(posterior col-
umn)

가

가¹⁸

가

가^{13,19,20}

가

가

가

가²¹

24.67 ± 9.44 mV 17.13 ± 8.52 mV

가

가²²

F

F

F 가 가

가

30

T12 P1

가 22.4 ± 1.4 msec 39.2 ± 2.4 msec

24.3 ± 1.9 msec 40.7 ±

2.6 msec (p < 0.05).

가

가

REFERENCES

1. Moon JS, Choi YC, Sunwoo IN. Serial Follow-ups of Nerve Conduction Studies in Diabetic Patients. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1997;15:309-318.
2. Dyck PJ, Thomas PK, Asbury AK, Winegard AI, Porte D. *Diabetic neuropathy*. 1st ed, Philadelphia, Saunders. 1987;27-35.
3. Dyck PJ, Karnes J, O'Brien PC. Diagnosis, staging, and classification of diabetic neuropathy and associations with other complications. *Diabetic neuropathy*, 1st ed, Philadelphia, Saunders 1987;41.
4. Choi YC, Kim YD, Kim WJ, Yang JW, Moon JS. The central conduction time in posterior tibial and pudendal nerve somatosensory evoked potentials. *Yonsei Med J* 2001;42:9-13.
5. Suzuki C, Ozaki I, Tanosaki M, Suda T, Baba M, Matsunaga M. Peripheral and central conduction abnormalities in diabetes mellitus. *Neurology* 2000;54:1932-1937.
6. Cracco J, Castells S, Mark E. Spinal somatosensory evoked potentials in juvenile diabetes. *Ann Neurol* 1984;15:55-58.
7. Nakamura Y, Takahashi M, Kitaguchi M. Clinical utility of somatosensory evoked potentials in diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 1989;7:17-23.
8. Gupta PR, Dorfman LJ. Spinal somatosensory conduction in diabetes. *Neurology* 1981;31:841-845.
9. Choi YC, Sunwoo IN, Park YK, Kim KW. The relation-

- ship between posterior tibial nerve somatosensory evoked potentials and sensory changes in patients with myelopathy. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1992;10:331-338.
10. Eisen A, Odusote K. Central and peripheral conduction times in multiple sclerosis. *Electroenceph Clin Neurophysiol* 1980;48:253-265.
 11. Joo IS, Lee KW. Clinical usefulness of central conduction velocity from posterior tibial nerve somatosensory evoked potentials in thoracic myelopathy. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1994;12:262-269.
 12. Lee KS, Sunwoo IN. Alteration of somatosensory evoked potentials stimulated at posterior tibial nerve by gender, age and height. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1991;9:203-213.
 13. Halar EM, Graf RJ, Halten JB, Brozovich FV, Soine TL. Diabetic neuropathy: A clinical, laboratory and electrodiagnostic study. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 1982;63:298-303.
 14. Winegrad AI, Green DA. Diabetic polyneuropathy: the importance of insulin deficiency hyperglycemia and alterations in myoinositol metabolism in its pathogenesis. *N Eng J Med* 1976;295:1416-1421.
 15. Chopra JS, Hurwitz LJ, Montgomery DAD. The pathogenesis of sural nerve changes in diabetes mellitus. *Brain* 1969;92:391-418.
 16. Said G. Diabetic neuropathy: an update. *J Neurol* 1996;243: 431-440.
 17. Anziska B, Cracco RQ, Cook AW, Feld EW. Somatosensory far-field potentials: Studies in normal subjects and patients with multiple sclerosis. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1978;45:602-610.
 18. Slager UT. Diabetic myelopathy. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 1978;102:467-469.
 19. Olsson Y, Sourander P, Angervall L. A pathoanatomical study of the central and peripheral nervous system in diabetes of early onset and long duration. *Pathol Europ* 1968;3:62-79.
 20. Behse F, Buchthal F, Carlsen F. Nerve biopsy and conduction studies in diabetic neuropathy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatr* 1977;40:1072-1082.
 21. Lamontagne A, Buchthal F. Electrophysiological studies in diabetic neuropathy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatr* 1970;33: 442-452.
 22. Downie AW, Newell DJ. Sensory nerve conduction in patients with diabetes mellitus and controls. *Neurology* 1961;11:876-882.
 23. Toyokura M, Ishida A. Diagnostic sensitivity of predicted F-wave latency by age, height, and MCV. *Acta Neurol Scand* 2000;102:106-113.
 24. Lee JG, Lee SS, Lee TY, Park KY, Lee SH, Han SH. H-reflex studies in patients with subclinical diabetic polyneuropathy. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1999;17:683-687.